

The KITCHEN CABINET



ATE cannot harm me, I have dined today.

Since Eve ate apples much depends on dinner.

WAYS OF SERVING LIVER.

To many this plebeian dish will not appeal, but we can only feel sympathy for those who miss the good things that may be served alone and in combination with liver.

For minced liver stirrer the meat in water for twenty-five minutes. Then drain and chop finely. Add two onions chopped and pepper and salt. Return to the saucepan and cover with cold water and cook twenty minutes; then add enough bread crumbs to make it thick. Make a border of mashed potatoes around a platter and pour the minced liver in the center.

Liver with bacon is the most common way of serving liver. Parboil the slices of liver, drain and roll in flour. Have a few slices of bacon fried until crisp; remove them and add an onion, cook until yellow, then remove and add the liver. Brown well on both sides, and when well cooked place on the platter and garnish with the bacon and rings of fried onion.

Bacon and small pieces of liver placed alternately on skewers, then baked in the oven is another dainty way of serving liver.

Roasted Liver.—Cut little slits in a fresh calf's liver and put into these slits small pieces of fat salt pork cut into strips. If you have, and can use, a larding needle, this may be done very neatly. Allow the liver to lie in the following mixture for an hour:

The juice of one lemon, one tablespoonful of olive oil, a slice of onion, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, three cloves, a half a bay leaf and salt and pepper. Turn frequently while soaking. Drain and wrap in buttered paper and roast for an hour and a half, longer if the liver weighs very much. When nearly done remove the paper, dredge with flour and brown, basting with a little butter. Serve with a tomato sauce.

Liver in Casserole.—Lard the liver and lay it on a bed of diced vegetables. A few stalks of celery, a small turnip, one carrot, an onion and bits of salt pork. Add two cups of stock or boiling water, two cloves, a sprig of parsley and a fourth of a bay leaf. Cover and cook until the vegetables are tender. Serve from the dish. A little flour may be added for thickening, if desired.

Nellie Maxwell.

The KITCHEN CABINET



E, ignorant of ourselves, Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers Deny us for our good; so find profit, By losing your prayers. —Shakespeare.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

When cane seats in the chairs sag, turn them upside down and scrub with hot soapuds, then rinse in hot water. When dry they will be drawn tight again.

Use the small-sized clothes pins; they stay on better than the large ones.

Old oil cloth is useful for mats and pads to save the table. Cut in squares and use it under hot dishes.

Old paint stains may be removed from cloth by rubbing first with olive oil and then with chloroform.

Add sugar to fruit when half cooked, and save in the amount of sugar used.

A crochet hook is a good article to keep in the bathroom to draw out lint, hairs, etc., from the paste pipes which stop the flow of water.

A little powdered pumice will remove stains from under the finger nails. Apply it with an orange stick.

To keep corns from troubling rub them often with a fine piece of sand paper.

To clean and renew the shine of leather, dust well, then rub with a mixture of three parts benzine and one of sweet oil.

Dip a sperm candle in the hot starch just before taking off the stove, or add a piece of paraffin as large as a pea. It keeps the starch from sticking.

A shoe case to hold half a dozen pairs of shoes and slippers is almost an indispensable addition to the inside of the closet door. The shoes are always in pairs and can be found in the dark.

As a perspiration deodorant soda is excellent. It is used dusted on like powder.

To prevent the sink pipe from clogging, use plenty of washing soda in hot water once a week.

Nellie Maxwell.

A Problem in Finance. "Perkins looks worried. Must have some big problem on his mind." "Yes. He's trying to figure how to fit a 1910 mortgage to a 1911 touring car." —Life.

Potato Considered European. It is a curious thing in connection with the renewed interest regarding South America potato cultivation that along the east coast of South America the tuber is considered a European vegetable, and is cultivated only by those gaining their experience from the old world.

Swiss Mountain Railroads. The Swiss peasants are of the opinion that the constant shrinkage of the Alpine glaciers is due to the building of mountain railroads.

Greater Farm Efficiency

Concrete a Profit Maker

By PROF. C. A. ODOCK, Wisconsin College of Agriculture

The watchword of the present seems to be conservation. This apparently may be applied to all lines of work. Not only is this true in the commercial world, but it will hold true in rural pursuits. The farmer is exerting every effort in obtaining more efficiency from his activities and to do this he is gathering about him every kind of modern machine or convenience that is obtainable.

Concrete on the farm is becoming an important factor and with the advent of this new medium of construction, feeding floors, troughs, racks, fence posts, silos, farm buildings and many useful necessities are being added to the farm equipment. Many of these useful things may be constructed by the farmer himself or his regular help. All that is necessary is a working knowledge of concrete and its reinforcements. In the construction of large buildings a knowledge of the reinforcement of beams and girders is required and such construction should be submitted to an architect or a bridge engineer who is acquainted with these problems.

Materials used in the construction of concrete work are usually proportioned 1-2-4 or 1-3-4-5, 1-2-6, 1-4-8, depending upon their character. That is, 1 part cement, 2 1/2 parts sand and 5

parts of gravel or stone over the sand, do not use it.

Gravel or stone should be free from sticks, leaves or any foreign substance which would in any way destroy the action of the cement upon the sand and gravel. If clay is present, always wash it out by pouring water over the sand or gravel which is to be spread over an inclined screen.

Spread the cement upon the sand and gravel if they are in combination on the water-tight platform and mix until the whole mass is of uniform color. Then add water unless screened gravel or crushed stone is being used, in which case place the cement upon the sand, mixing until a uniform color; add gravel or crushed stone and mix thoroughly, and then add enough water to produce the proper consistency. Hoes or shovels can be used to mix the concrete, but the latter are more often employed. Concrete should be mixed in small quantities, only such amounts being prepared as will be used up immediately. Concrete hardens so rapidly that lumps often begin to form throughout the whole mass before it can be used. Under these conditions the whole amount should be discarded. Concrete ought not to stand more than 25 or 30 minutes after the ce-

TABLE I. MATERIALS FOR ONE CUBIC YARD CONCRETE.

	1-2-4	1-3-4-5	1-2-6	1-4-8
Bbls. cement per cu. yd. of concrete.....	1.3	1.07	1.00	1.3
Cu. yds. sand per cu. yd. of concrete.....	.42	.44	.38	.44
Cu. yds. stone per cu. yd. of concrete.....	.84	.88	1.00	1.88

TABLE II. DIMENSIONS FOR RECTANGULAR TANK.

Capacity		Dimensions										Materials				
Barrels	In	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Sacks	Cu. ft.	Cu. ft.
	In	In	In	In	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	cement	sand	gravel
55	16	8	2.8	2.2	6	4	9	22	72	111						
48	16	7	2.8	2.2	6	4	9	20	66	108						
40	16	6	2.8	2.2	6	4	9	18	60	96						
41%	14	7	2.8	2.2	6	4	9	16	54	88						
35	14	6	2.8	2.2	6	4	9	14	48	72						
28	14	5	2.8	2.2	6	4	9	12	42	63						
21	12	6	2.7	2.2	5	3	8	10	36	54						
19%	12	4	2.7	2.2	5	3	8	8	30	45						
16	10	4	2.7	2.2	5	3	8	6	24	36						
11	10	3	2.7	2.2	5	3	8	4	20	30						
13%	8	4	2.6	2.2	4	2	7	7	14	21						
9%	8	3	2.6	2.2	4	2	7	5	10	15						
6%	6	2 1/2	2.6	2.2	4	2	7	4	8	12						

BILL OF LUMBER FOR 10 FT. X 6 FT. TANK.

Size.	No.	Length.	Purpose.
2 in. x 4 in.	8	2 ft. 0 in.	Stakes.
2 in. x 4 in.	12	2 ft. 8 in.	Outside stiffeners.
2 in. x 4 in.	4	16 ft. 0 in.	Outside forms (sides).
2 in. x 4 in.	4	6 ft. 6 in.	Outside forms (ends).
2 in. x 4 in.	25	2 ft. 4 in.	Outside forms (sides).
2 in. x 4 in.	4	5 ft. 2 in.	Outside forms (ends).
2 in. x 4 in.	4	2 ft. 2 in.	Inside stiffeners.
2 in. x 4 in.	6	2 ft. 6 in.	Inside corner and corner stiffeners.
2 in. x 4 in.	3	4 ft. 10 in.	Center braces.
2 in. x 4 in.	3	6 ft. 6 in.	Form supports.
2 in. x 6 in.	8	5 ft. 7 in.	Side braces.
2 in. x 6 in.	8	16 ft. 0 in.	Outside forms (sides).
2 in. x 6 in.	8	6 ft. 6 in.	Outside forms (ends).
2 ft. x 6 in.	6	15 ft. 4 in.	
2 ft. x 6 in.	6	5 ft. 2 in.	

parts crushed stone or gravel are used in the 1-2-4-5. The mixture selected will depend upon the nature of the work in which it is used.

Table No. I. shows the materials necessary for one cubic yard of concrete.

In order to determine the amount of cement necessary for any amount of concrete, estimate the number of cubic yards and multiply that number by the figure in the table opposite, "Bbls. cement per cubic yard of concrete," and under "mixture to be used." The amount of sand and of stone is determined in the same way.

Batch mixing, as indicated by the name, is an intermittent process and is the one most used in silo construction. Under certain conditions the continuous mixing process may be employed. Continuous mixing is done by machinery, the materials being fed into the machine without interruption during the mixing process, which may continue for four or five hours. Batch mixing may be done by machinery if it seems more desirable. Simple mechanical mixers have been very successfully constructed from an ordinary kerosene barrel.

Water should be added until a sloppy mixture is obtained. This will permit the material to be readily poured. The concrete should be prepared upon a water-tight mixing platform, usually about 10x12 feet. In placing the materials upon this platform, some method should be used to get the proper proportions; that is, if a 1-2-4 mixture is used, some simple measure for the materials should be employed whereby this may be easily determined. Weighing is accurate, but somewhat

ment is first wet, without being placed.

In placing concrete, the most important thing to be observed is the manner of handling. The materials must not be separated when poured into the forms. Pouring from a considerable height should not be practiced, as the



Silo Made of Concrete.

heavier parts will be separated from the lighter and forced to the bottom of the mass. Good concrete is only obtained when the stones and gravel remain in contact with the mortar.

It is not hard to make the forms for concrete tanks. In fact most any one can invent a form of his own. The amount of stock to be watered at the tank must be taken into consideration when the size is planned. If a rectangular tank is to be used, the proper dimensions can be determined by consulting Table II.

It often happens that around a stock tank there is a mud hole. This can be easily avoided by making a cement platform around the tank extending out six feet on all sides.

In making the forms for the tank, the outside measurements of the inside forms should be one inch greater in both directions than the outside dimensions of the tank. This is necessary to avoid the possibility of any part of the tank being supported by the floor proper. The outer edge of the floor should be one inch lower than the edge surrounding the space to be occupied by the tank. This provides drainage for water that is spilled to be occupied by the tank.

The bill of materials shown above is for a tank ten feet long and six feet wide. The price of such a tank can be easily computed by a local dealer.

Cowards.

New York's hotel men say that they couldn't stop their guests from tipping if they tried, and one of them suggests the reason when he quotes Mr. Dooley's remark about a man famous for his millions: "Jawn is th' bravest man in th' world. He can stroll away from a table without tipplin' th' waiter." —Boston Globe.

Accounted For.

"Why are there so many men in jail?" asked the philanthropic reformer. "I guess," answered his guide, "it's chiefly because they can't get out."

New Record of Wall Paper Selling

Our Distribution of Wall Paper during the past two months has exceeded any like period. We call special attention to our Wall Paper Store and what we can do for customers.

We now offer a collection of the best selling Spring designs in papers that have been so popular at 10c, to which many lots of papers that have sold from 15c to 25c have been added. It is a display more interesting, more varied and better in values than we have ever before made at 10c.

At 7 1/2c is a large variety of patterns suitable for most rooms. At 5c a lot of higher value goods to close out.

Art Decorative Goods

We place before you in high-class decorations more styles than ever shown in any month heretofore. Those who would decorate their houses properly are most earnestly invited to look over these modern styles.

Now is the best time to fix up your house for the coming Summer and Autumn.

Remnants

Remnant Days in Wall Paper patterns that we shall not have again will be sold at 2c 1/2, 5c and 10c per single roll, or about 1/4 regular price.

Basement

Granite and Tinware and Housefurnishing Goods we offer at special prices.

Currier's Wall Paper Store

Entire Second Floor,

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

119 East Federal Street,

THEN ASKED HIM HIS NAME

New Boarder Tells Table Neighbor His Infallible Method in Handling Landladies.

The new boarder dropped in at dinner time and sat next to the only other man at the table. The new boarder thought it was up to him to be affable and friendly.

"I suppose you've boarded here for some time?" he asked the solitary individual.

"Yes, quite awhile."

"How is it, any good?"

"I find it pretty fair; I've no complaint to make."

"Landlady treat you decent?"

"Well, perhaps I ought to—"

"Never mind, never mind," said the new boarder. "I'm on. Did you ever try chucking her under the chin. That's always the way to get on with these boarding-house landladies. I can always get 'em on my side. Treat these old dames nicely and I'll bet you can live in the house a month and never be asked for a dollar. Watch me hand her the 'oon' when she comes in. I'll bet that this time tomorrow she'll be handling me the best in the shop. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably married to some measly runt who never did a day's work in his life. She earns the coin and he spends it. Watch me give her the real sympathy. Say, my name's Smith. Let's see, I didn't hear yours?"

"No—I didn't mention my name—it doesn't matter—much—I'm merely the landlady's husband."

HAD NO TIME FOR SLUMMING

After Answering Impertinent and Superfluous Questions Hostess Hands London Lady a Jolt.

The Rev. Sylvester Horne, the noted liberal clergyman and member of parliament of London, was talking at a dinner about charity.

"The trouble with most charity," he said, "is that it is administered in a grudging, condescending spirit. Charity, to have any effect, must be administered in a spirit of absolute sympathy—a spirit, I may also say, of absolute humility. To uplift, get underneath," as the philosophic Ade well said.

"There was once a London lady, the wife of a millionaire promoter, who decided, being rather bored, to go in for charity. So she rang for her electric brougham and glided in a luxurious silence down to the New Cut.

"The lady selected the very worst house in the New Cut, and she paid a call of about half an hour on the poor, tired, underfed woman who lived there. The questions she asked this woman were superfluous and impertinent. The lady had a very good time.

"But when she came to go, her hostess, whose cheeks were now unwontedly red, rather spoiled her good time by saying quietly:

"Well, good-bye, madam. I don't suppose I'll see you again. The fact is, I haven't time to go slumming myself." —Washington Star.

The man who has plenty of business of his own can't find the time to pry into the other fellow's

Warren 1912

Back of every Warren the Warren dealers' service

Service from the dealer is going to be necessary, no matter what car you buy.

If you are already an owner, you realize the trouble and inconvenience your dealer can save you—if he has the equipment and facilities.

Warren dealers are in business to render service to Warren owners—as well as to sell Warren cars.

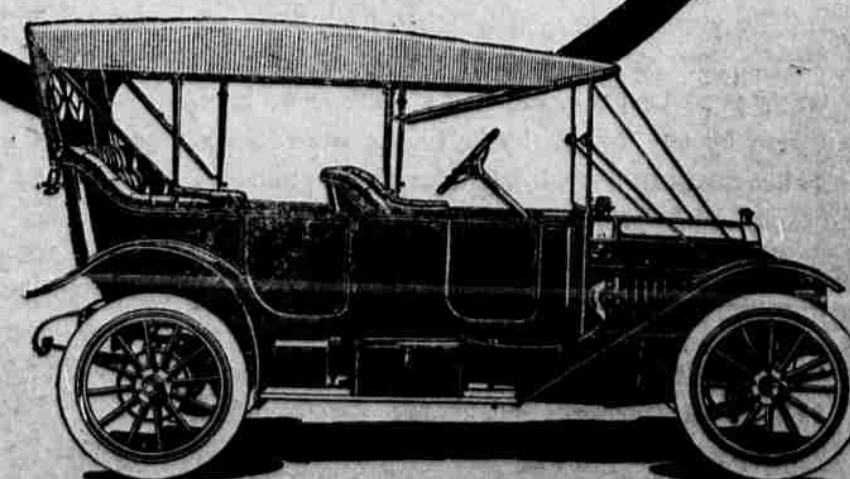
Their interest in the buyer does not cease with the delivery of the car.

Instead, it begins at that point.

It is a pleasing thought to Warren owners to know that, wherever they may be, the Warren dealer stands ready and willing to render service of the high Warren standard.

J. RALPH SEIDNER

General Distributor
27 East Front St., Youngstown, O. Both Phones
Model 35 Touring Car—\$1500 with Self-Starter and complete equipment.



LEGAL NOTICE

Nettie F. Potter of 11 Berlin St., Binghamton, New York, is notified that Bruce H. Potter did, on the 30th day of April, 1912, file his petition for divorce in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Mahoning County, State of Ohio, on the grounds of adultery and extreme

cruelty, which petition will be for hearing on or after June 10, 1912. Anderson & Lamb, Attys. for plaintiff. 6-6
BRUCE H. POTTER.

The fact that opportunity is always in a hurry doesn't cause her to become resentful when she is grabbed around the waist!

FRANK L. CROCKETT

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